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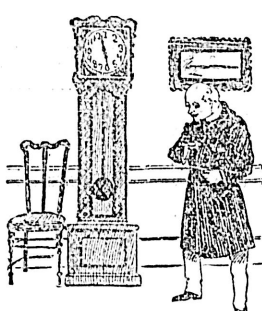
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VOL. LXXXIX NO. 99

VICTORIA, B. C. THURSDAY APRIL 9 1903.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR



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We Employ Skilled Workmen, and We Guarantee All Work Entrusted to Their Care.

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James Buchanan & Co.'s Scotch Whiskies are famous for their fine flavor. Known and used the Anglo-Saxon world over. Try some. Leading bars and dealers.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Jail Breaker Away Again

Convict Jones of Westminster Fools the Terminal City Police.

Mr. R. B. Seabrook Recipient of Handsome Souvenir From Former Co-Workers.

Petition to Wind Up Associated Canneries Company Dismissed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, April 8.—Jones, the jail-breaker, is away again. Westminster jail could not hold him, and it is unreasonable to suppose that the city lock-up could. His escape was very cleverly executed, and the chief is so astounded at his escape with Jailer Crawford sitting on the other side of the door, with a thin partition between them, that he has suspended that officer pending an investigation. It happened, however, that while the young Jones, who is but 21 years old, was working at the iron bars of his cell, a drunken Indian, rambling and pouting at a cell door, thus drowning the noise, Jones made a blanket rope of 20 feet long, tying a hook on the end made from the handle of the cell door lock. With this hook he prised off the wood which the iron bars were let into, and tied one of the bars to the end of the rope to weight it. He then crawled through the hole left after the bars were extracted, the hole being 9 1/2 inches. Reaching the kitchen, he broke the lock, finding more iron bars four feet long in the kitchen window. He bent them sufficient to squeeze his body through, and throwing the hook at the end of his rope on top of the 20-foot fence, he scrambled up and escaped.

The petition of the B. C. Packers' Association to have the United Canneries of British Columbia wound up has been dismissed. The former stockholders in the U. C. C. Company, which controls the canneries on the Gulf, English bay and the Fraser.

A rough-looking character said to answer the description of the missing jail-breaker, Clark, walked up to the residence of Mrs. Dragovich, 187 Dunsmuir street, and after using abusive language, whipped out a revolver and fired two shots, both of them going close to Mrs. Dragovich. It is thought that the man's intention was to frighten Mrs. Dragovich into quiescence while he committed a burglary on the premises. He changed his mind, however, and ran away.

A very pleasant affair took place at the Albion Iron Works offices yesterday, when Mr. Bagster R. Seabrook, late general manager of that company, was presented with a beautifully illuminated address and a handsome souvenir. The former stockholders in the U. C. C. Company, which controls the canneries on the Gulf, English bay and the Fraser.

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MANITOBA NOMINATIONS.

Winnipeg, April 8.—The Conservatives of South Winnipeg tonight nominated J. T. Gordon as candidate for legislature today. The Liberals today nominated three candidates, M. Comeault, to oppose Attorney-General Campbell in Morris; Geo. B. Montiel, barrister for Killarney, and M. Jerome, for Carleton.

PASTOR'S ACTION FAILED.

Court Declined to Make Fair Suits Give Security For Costs.

Hamilton, April 8.—Rev. Thomas Geoghegan, rector of St. Peter's church, who is being sued by Miss Annie Hare, now of Toronto for \$10,000 for breach of promise of marriage, failed today in an application to compel her to give \$400 security for costs before trial.

ITALIAN INDEMNITY.

Money For Families of Those Lynched by American Mob.

Rome, April 8.—The Italian ambassador at Washington, Signor Desplanches, has officially notified the Foreign Office here that he has received \$5,000 indemnity for the families of the Italians who were lynched or injured at Edwin, Wis., in July, 1901.

BUST FOR UNITED STATES.

Bronze Replica of Washington as a Gift From French Nation.

Paris, April 8.—A committee has been formed consisting of the Marquis de Lafayette, the Marquis de Grasse and Comte de Rochambeau, descendants of three notable figures in the American revolution to offer a bust of Washington to the United States. It will be a replica of the famous bronze bust by David D. Angers, which was once in Washington, but was destroyed by fire. A public subscription has been opened.



THE KING OF SERBIA.

Who Has Been Stirring Things up on His Little Balkan State.

CURATE RECEIVES CALL.

Kingston, April 8.—Rev. T. Savory, curate of St. James' church of this city, has received a call from the congregation at St. Luke's Anglican church in Port Ronge, Winnipeg.

HOLYHEAD AS PORT.

Advantages to Be Laid Before Canadian Government by Mr. Chamberlain.

Montreal, April 8.—The Witness London cable says in the House of Commons today, Mr. Chamberlain announced that he was prepared to lay representations in regard to the advantages of Holyhead as a port for the Canadian fast line before the Canadian government.

SEEK SOUTH DAKOTA.

Klondike Company Abandon Jersey City for Western Incorporation.

New York, April 8.—The stock holders of the Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Development Company at a meeting in Jersey City today, voted in favor of dissolving the company and reincorporating in South Dakota.

SQUEEZING CHINA.

Americans Reserve Right to Demand Indemnity in Gold.

Washington, D. C., April 8.—The instructions of the United States Department of State to its representative in China, who is conducting the negotiations relative to the settlement of the indemnity, is to look to the retention of independence while faithfully carrying out the engagements entered into by the United States in the Peking agreement. Consequently the bond which China will deliver to this agent will stipulate simply for the payments of the instalments of the indemnity on the basis of exchange at the date the agreement was signed in 1900. Whether the United States will exact the payments in gold or silver, concerns no other nation, and the other nations party to the agreement are permitted, likewise, to exercise their discretion as to the basis upon which they will settle.

House Rises For Easter

Ottawa Legislators Take the Usual Recess Until Next Week.

Joint Committee to Work on Reformation of Election Abuses.

American Capitalists Seek Incorporation As Telephone-Telegraph Company.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 8.—The House sat for only one hour today, previous to adjourning for the Easter holidays. The chief incident was when Mr. Charlton's bill to amend the Election Act came up. Premier Laurier stated that as Mr. Fielding's suggestion, made the other day, of a special committee to consider the best means to get rid of existing electoral abuses had appeared to meet with general acceptance, the government had decided to act on that suggestion and would do so after the Easter recess. This means that the question will be submitted to a joint committee. Mr. Charlton stated that the Premier's suggestion met his views exactly. Accordingly further consideration of the bill and one introduced by Mr. Clancy was deferred, pending action by the government.

Premier Laurier announced that if convenient to the opposition, the second reading of the redistribution bill would be taken up next Tuesday.

Mr. Borden was informed by the Premier that the statement made in the government organs that the transportation commission had been appointed was not correct. No appointments had been made.

In reply to a question by Mr. Earle, Hon. Mr. Prefontaine announced that the report of the commission to inquire into British Columbia fisheries would be ready in a few days.

Mr. Davis was told that the amount of lands granted Manitoba and the Northwest Territories as subsidies to railways is 56,087,872 acres. Of these 29,986,827 acres have been earned. No land subsidies have been granted since 1880.

Application for incorporation as a Canadian telegraph and telephone company is made by Scranton and Philadelphia capitalists.

STRIKE SETTLED.

Cotton Mill Hands in New Brunswick Give in and Return.

St. Stephen, N. B., April 8.—A strike of the employees of the Canadian cotton mills, which commenced about a month ago, and involved 800 employees, has been settled through the intervention of W. L. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Labor. The men returned to work, and the employers agreed not to discriminate against strikers, but the men obtain no increase in wages.

ROOSEVELT AT A NEW STUDY

President Takes Sixteen Day's Rest and Studies Strange Animals.

Cinbar, Mont., April 8.—President Roosevelt is in Yellowstone Park, and for the next 16 days expects to enjoy complete rest and cessation from public duty. He will be in almost daily communication with Secretary Loeb at Cinbar, but nothing except of the utmost importance will be referred to him. In company with John Harrington, the naturalist, who accompanies him from Washington, he will study closely the nature of the various animals that inhabit the park.

CREW DROWNED.

Barge Ashore on Long Island, But no One on Board.

New York, April 8.—In a heavy gale today, the barge Rosemont, stranded on a bar near Amagansett, Long Island. Life savers found no one on board, and it is believed that the crew was drowned.

FOR WESTERN GRAIN FIELDS

Allan Liner Lands Hundreds of British Emigrants for Western Ports.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Halifax, April 8.—The Allan liner Numidian, Captain Main, arrived tonight at 9 o'clock from Liverpool and Merville, with weekly mails and 48 saloon and 137 second cabin and 777 steerage passengers. About 200 are bound for United States ports, and the remainder go to Western Canada, Winnipeg, and the Territories. They are mostly Scottish and English, with a sprinkling of foreigners. A large portion of them are young men, and many are mechanics. The majority are going to take up farming.

OLEVER INVENTION.

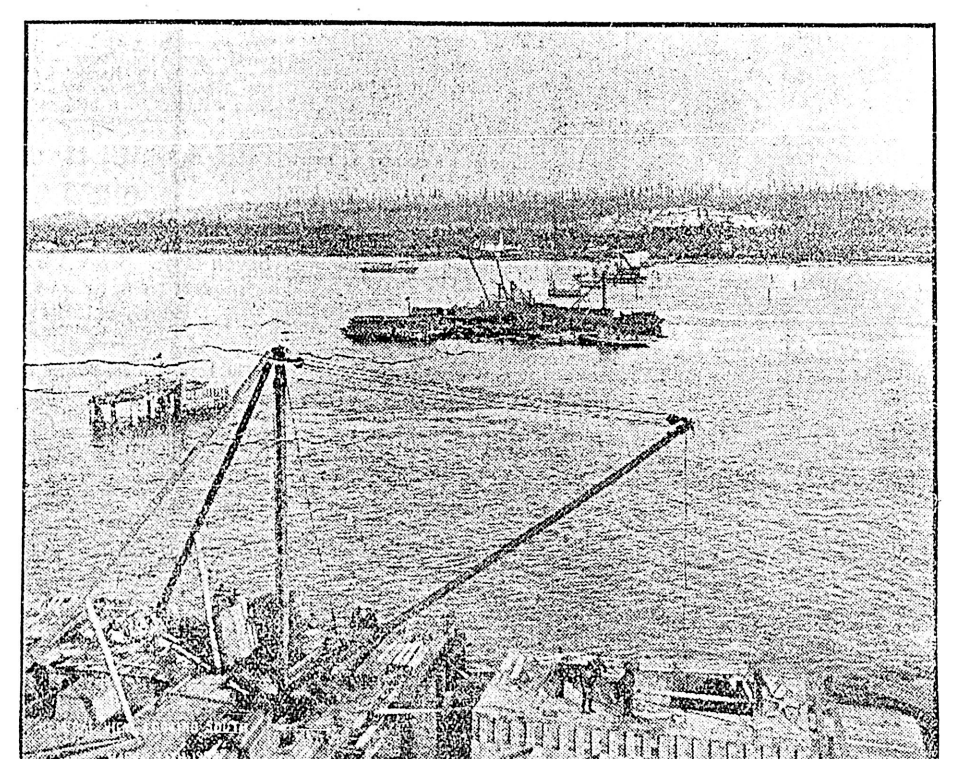
Torontonian Claims to Have Patent That Will Revolutionize Electric Services.

Toronto, April 8.—A. W. Stark, who has been for several years in the service of the Bell Telephone Company of this city, has patented a device which, if successful, will completely revolutionize all electric services for residences, offices and factories. Under his patent, Mr. Stark undertakes to supply power and light over the same circuit.

GAMEY CHARGES COUP.

Toronto, April 8.—It is stated that Frank Sullivan, one of the principal witnesses in the Gamey-Sirton case, left Toronto in Thursday for Mexico, and will not appear before the Royal commission next week.

BRIDGE WHICH WILL TAKE THE GREAT NORTHERN INTO VANCOUVER, B. C.



Work proceeding on the piers upon which the double-decked structure spanning the Fraser River at New Westminster will rest.

WORK ON BRIDGE OVER THE FRASER AT NEW WESTMINSTER

Westminster, April 8.—The substructure for the great Fraser river bridge is now approaching its final stage. Men are now at work upon the two last main piers, and several of the others are quite finished. Though those in deep water have not been sunk much longer than estimated, the work has been satisfactorily accomplished. In fact, so far, the contractors have enjoyed what folk term exceptionally good luck. True one man was drowned, and several had narrow escapes, but this is a fine record of casualties considering the hundreds of men steadily employed, night and day, for nearly a year. The extensive work on the approaches has scarcely been

touching on the city side, but on the South side good progress has been made on the railway approach. Perhaps the reason for this is that the piers on that side are completed and from there the contractors for the superstructure will commence their part of the work. It is understood some of the material was shipped two weeks ago, but it will be six weeks yet before everything will be in readiness. However, from appearances, it would seem this big work will be finished well within the specified time. The very low stage of the water, and the exceptionally fine weather and freedom from ice, have favored the prosecution of the work almost uninter-

ruptedly since it commenced.

There has been, too, considerable activity heretofore in railway construction. The branch line of the Great Northern from Cloverdale to Port Guichon, is being built as fast as possible, and it looks as if it would be completed in time to furnish the much desired connection for which Victoria rated a handsome bonus. On this side of the river, gangs of men as they are relieved from the other, are pushing the grading of the new road short line between New Westminster and Vancouver, giving the Great Northern an entrance via the Westminster bridge and this short line into the Terminal City.

UNBRITISH WORK CONDEMNED.

Attempt to Prevent English Artisans Landing in Colonies Reproved.

London, April 8.—Sir Wm. McMillan, in an address before the Australian Chamber of Commerce yesterday, vigorously condemned the attempt to prevent British workmen from landing in Australia, and his remarks may also apply to the efforts put forth by labor men in Canada to prevent British artisans from landing in that colony.

CANADA A GREAT STATE.

Socialist Points Out Fact That Dominion Has Grown.

London, April 8.—Benjamin Kidd, a well known Socialist, in a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute, remarked on the fact that Canada was still twined with being a colony, having not yet reached years of discretion, but he declared Canada was already a great state.

ATLANTIC SHIP COMBINE.

Agreement With British Government Not Yet Executed.

London, April 8.—The president of the Board of Trade, Gerald Balfour, informed the House of Commons today that the government agreement with the International Mercantile Marine Company had not yet been executed. It was now before the company for final consideration. He hoped it would be executed before Easter.

GENERAL SIERRA FLEES.

Honduras Rebels Practically in Control of the Country.

Panama, April 8.—A despatch from Honduras received via San Salvador, announces that General Sierra abandoned Nacome yesterday, and it is believed he will flee to Salvador. The international Mercantile Marine Company, by the forces of General Bonilla, and only the Honduran capital, Tegucigalpa, now remains in the power of President

Miner Killed At Nanaimo

Fall of Rock Strikes Worker And Death Is Instantaneous.

Many Cumberland Men Join the Western Federation of Miners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, April 8.—About 1 o'clock this morning a fatal accident occurred in the mines here, by which William H. Piper, a miner about 57 years of age, lost his life. Deceased and Edward Tunnah were working in a very high and consequently dangerous place when from the roof 10 feet above them a mass of rock fell, crushing the life out of Piper, one of whose legs was completely severed from his body. Death was instantaneous. Tunnah escaped with slight injury to his shoulder. Deceased was a Staffordshire man, and had been here about 11 years. He leaves a wife and adult family of six, resident in England. An inquest was held this afternoon, and a verdict in accordance with facts given, exonerating all parties from blame.

came eggs at a cost of six cents a dozen. He urged the farmers to grow their own feed, and not to be obliged to buy it at such high prices. Lecturing on "Home Making," he roundly told his hearers that it was their own fault their children did not stay on the farm. The fathers continually told the sons that the farmer was the worst paid worker alive, and the mothers urged their daughters to marry a dry goods clerk, a school teacher, or anyone rather than a tiller of the soil.

Advices from Cumberland state that over 250 miners have joined the Western Federation there. This includes nearly all the white men employed underground. The white tophands, however, are coming in slowly. The leaders are urging the men to refrain from all acts that will tend to cause trouble. James Baker, the organizer, arrived in Nanaimo this afternoon.

Something is doing in the Liberal camp here, a special meeting having been hurriedly called of the Maritime wing of the party. There are, or were, two Liberal Associations here, one of which fought the other on the ground of its labor heresies, while the second fought the first because of its adhesion to Martin and McInnes. The latter combination was admitted at the Vancouver convention, since when little has been heard of the Labor-Liberal group.

STOCK EXCHANGE FAILURE.

London, April 8.—The failure of Chase, Jocelyn Morrison was announced in the Stock Exchange.

NOTABLE DEATHS.

Ingersoll, Ont., April 8.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sandick, of the township of North Oxford, is dead, aged 102 years.

Forest, Ont., April 8.—Fred, Lancaster, of Canache, was found hanging in the barn of George Cochrane, near here, yesterday. It was a case of suicide.

Lakefield, Ont.—Harry Smith, a Grand Trunk brakeman, was run over and killed while shunting cars here yesterday.

Albion, Mass., April 8.—Henry Van Brunt, the well known architect and designer of the Electricity building at the World's Fair, died here today.

Carpenters At Work Again

The Terminal City Workers leave Increase of pay to Arbitration.

Branch of Provincial Miners Association elect officers and Executive.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, April 8.—The Vancouver branch of the Provincial Miners' Association met tonight and elected C. D. Rand, president, J. Wood, vice-president, and the following executive: Dr. Reynolds, publisher of the Ledger; Geo. Turner, T. J. Smith, M. P. Gillman, A. St. G. Hamersley, C. Sweeney, W. D. Haywood, Dr. Carroll, A. Hirschfeld, W. K. Robertson, T. Lockyer and Wm. Godfrey.

The carpenters' strike has been declared off, the men going back to work tomorrow. The difference between the builders and carpenters as to whether the minimum was \$1.00 or \$1.20 a day is to be submitted to arbitration.

EDWARD BLAKE'S SYMPATHY.

London, April 8.—Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., South Longford, in Commons today expressed sympathy on the retirement of Wm. Hayes Fisher, from the position of secretary of the treasury.

PRESTON ON EMIGRANTS.

Ontario Machine Man Defends Government's Actions Towards Colonists.

London, April 8.—W. T. R. Preston, Canadian immigration commissioner, in a letter to the press denies that the Canadian government was unable to handle the rush of emigrants to Manitoba and the Northwest.

CONVENTION POSTPONED.

Ticket Agents Will Not Meet in Salt Lake Until September.

Boston, April 8.—The announcement was made here today that the annual convention of the international association of ticket agents for the United States, Mexico and Canada, which was to have been held May 10 at Salt Lake City, has been postponed until September.

SEEDING IN MANITOBA.

Farmers Already Have Good Areas Sown in Wheat.

Winnipeg, April 8.—C. Thomas, who lives near here, is already well on with his seeding operations. He has sown one hundred acres of wheat, corn, flax and was in magnificent condition for spring work, and the grain was all got into the ground in good shape. Work was commenced at the end of March, and the weather has been favorable for continuing it ever since. Other farmers in this district have also begun operations and are making satisfactory progress.

WRIGHT BEFORE COURTS.

Commissioner Refuses to Dismiss Charge and Case Adjourned.

New York, April 8.—Whitaker Wright, the London financier and promoter, charged with embezzlement as a director of the London & Globe Finance Company, was arraigned for examination before United States Commissioner Alexander today. Wright's counsel asked for his dismissal on the complaint now before the United States Supreme court, and on the ground that the crime was not extraditable, and that the complaint made no allegation constituting a crime in both countries. The commissioner denied the motion, and adjourned the hearing until April 15, when the arrival of more papers from England.

JOHN REDMOND'S OPINION.

Irish Leader Welcomes Land Bill in Spite of Reservations.

London, April 8.—John Redmond, the Irish leader, made an important speech at Dublin tonight, in which he welcomed the Irish land bill, in spite of the defects of the first bill, and proposed by an English minister having the avowed object of carrying into effect the policy of Parnell, and the Land League. Mr. Redmond said he did not wish to forestall the decision of the committee on the bill, but he thought the latter's acceptance of the bill would mean its amendment and its certain passage into law. The rejection of the bill by the convention would mean that both Chief Secretary Wyndham and his bill would disappear.

ATLANTIC LINES CROWDED.

Athens Can Book No More Passages Until Next Month.

Toronto, April 8.—The News' London cable says: The dinner and presentation to Mr. Colmer to mark his retirement from the Canadian Commission's staff, will be held on April 28, at the Albion hotel. Mr. Colmer will be presented with a handsome silver tea service, and Mrs. Colmer will be the recipient of a fine jewel. Lord Strathcona will occupy the chair.

The Allan Steamship Company have issued notice to the effect that no more saloon passages on their line can be secured before May 14, and no steerage tickets until May 7, and then only a few. The demand for transportation this spring is unprecedentedly large.

PREPARATION FOR CANADA.

Donar Law Suggested as Fisher's Successor at the Treasury.

Montreal, April 8.—The Star's London cable says: The name of Bonar Law, M.P., Canadian member of the Imperial House, has been suggested to fill the vacant post of secretary of the treasury, from which Hayland Fisher resigned. Andrew Bonar Law represented the Blackfriars division of Glasgow in the Imperial House of Commons since 1900, and was appointed secretary of the Board of Trade in 1902. He is owner of a large iron works in the city of Glasgow, and in politics is a Conservative. Law's father was Rev. James M. Law, of New Brunswick, Canada. Law was born at Rexton, N. B., in 1858. He was educated in New Brunswick and in Glasgow.

E. & J. BURKE'S THREE STAR OLD IRISH WHISKEY

A Soft, mellow flavored Whiskey produced by age and high quality.

THE AFFAIRE DREYFUS.

Justice May at Last Be Done the Unfortunate.

Paris, April 8.—It seems that the debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday and today, which resulted by a vote of 281 to 228 in the invalidation of the election of the Nationalist deputy, Syveton, is likely also to lead to the reopening of the Dreyfus case, and perhaps to the rehabilitation of the former prisoner of Devil's Island. This is mainly due to two facts brought out by the Socialist leader, M. Jaures, in the course of the debate. One is a falsified document bearing the alleged annotations by the German Emperor, which were forgeries, and which helped to convict Dreyfus, and the other is that the letter written by Gen. Pellieux to M. Cavaignac, when the latter was war minister in 1898, was suppressed. This letter was written just after the discovery of Col. Henry's forgery, and reads as follows:

"Duped by men without honor, unable any longer to count on the confidence of my subordinates, without which it is impossible to command, and on my side being unable to feel confidence in those of my chiefs who have made me work with forgers, I ask to be retired."

M. Jaures' speech in the Chamber constantly lashed the Nationalists to the highest pitch of fury, the Chamber resounding with cries of "Traitor!" "Liar!" "Go to Berlin!" and other shouts, drowning the speaker's voice. M. Jaures finally concluded with the assertion that "the Republicans have the right to condemn this abominable campaign against the republic and to demonstrate to the decaying Nationalist party that its attitude today cannot excuse its evil deeds of yesterday. If the Chamber tolerates it, it will be a stigma on our conscience and the Chamber of our regime."



EX-SENATOR SIMON. Who Has Been Making Charges Against President Roosevelt.

RIOTS IN ROME. Cavalry and Infantry Occupy the Holy City Yesterday.

Rome, April 8.—The aspect of Rome was completely changed early today. The overcast sky added melancholy to the scene. The shops were open, but the shutters were up, as the proprietors intended to be ready for any emergency. They were apprehensive of rioting, and feared as on other occasions that their windows would be smashed.

The whole city was occupied by troops. Detachments of cavalry were posted on the squares, and special details of soldiers and police were stationed around the Vatican, so as to prevent any attempt against the Papal palace. Foreigners continue to fly from Rome, but many of them cannot get away, as they are far from the railroad station. No cabs are obtainable, and the hotel omnibuses can carry only a limited number of passengers. If the strike continues, and all the foreigners leave the city, it is said that the boarding-house-keepers will lose on an average \$10,000 daily.

Unimportant encounters between the strikers and troops took place during the morning, the former wishing to hold meetings, which were forbidden, but the strikers were easily dispersed by cavalry charges, which were scarcely necessary. During the morning a riotous attempt was made by strikers to overthrow a street car, but it failed.

Five hundred French pilgrims arrived here this morning, and had some startling experiences. They got off at a station on the outskirts of Rome so as to avoid going through the city, but they were no cabs, and all kinds of rascals and carts were used to take the pilgrims' baggage. The men and women of the party arrived at the Garibaldi bridge just as a detachment of cavalry charged a mob, and a scene indescribable of confusion ensued. With screams and shouts the pilgrims, in their efforts to escape, were scattered in all directions, and some of them have not yet been found.

About the middle of the day the strikers succeeded in gathering in numbers on the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, almost in the centre of the city, and detachments of troops charged, fired three volleys and dispersed them. About a dozen men were reported to have been wounded.

The officials reported that order had been completely restored since noon, but Rome was still occupied by the military forces, and the general strike continues. Many strikers were arrested during the day. The government has determined to have a sufficient force of troops on hand to maintain order under any circumstances, and has issued instructions to send ten more battalions of troops to Rome. They will arrive here today.

ARTILLERY QUELLS RIOT.

Berlin, April 8.—A despatch from St. Petersburg dated yesterday, says thirty persons have been killed and that one hundred were injured during the labor disturbances near Nishni-Novgorod. The disturbance occurred at a large factory near Nishni-Novgorod. As the local authorities were unable to restore order, the troops were called out and artillery was brought up. The late war's first point blank into the midst of the rioters, killing thirty men and wounding a hundred.

Opposed To Convention

Liberals Turn Down the Proposition to Hold Another "Love Feast"

Action Is Looked Upon As a Triumph For "Fighting Joe"

Resolved, that the Victoria Liberal Association is opposed to the calling of another provincial Liberal convention.

By the passing of the above resolution, the Liberals of Victoria at an adjourned meeting of the Liberal Association, held last night, "turned down" the movement aiming at the calling of another provincial convention which has engrossed the attention of every Liberal camp in the province for some weeks past.

The meeting was held in Labor Hall and was well attended. Vice-President John Taylor presiding. The object of the gathering was to discuss a resolution, proposed by W. J. Hanna, and seconded by John Piercy, referring to the expediency of calling another provincial convention, and that business was taken up immediately. Mr. Hanna moved that the following reply be sent to the Vancouver Liberal Association on the calling of another provincial convention:

"We, the Victoria Liberal Association are pleased to answer 'Yes.' We would be in favor of having another convention called, provided it was mainly for the purpose of settling the platform and policy that would be up-to-date and progressive so as to satisfy the general electors; but a number of the association having already decided against a convention, we cannot agree on the subject and therefore had better cease to discuss it. Without doubt some of the association wish a convention for the purpose of discussing the question of leadership, which at once qualified but too plainly that disputes would arise detrimental to the unity of the party; consequently we are of opinion that whatever amendments or ratification that may be made to the Liberal party between now and the election, be made through resolutions of the Liberal Association of the province, to the provincial executive, or such committee as may be approved of by the different local associations for campaign purposes. We also most emphatically urge that all discussions of leadership be prohibited until after the election, when the members then so elected should decide that matter for themselves. Speaking in favor of the resolution, Mr. Hanna said: "In moving this resolution I do so confident that it is the only possible course we can take to accomplish anything like success in the future. We have unfortunately been disputing and wasting our substance on the question of leadership, forgetting that the main question which should be uppermost in the minds of every one here, is the welfare of our country at heart."

What is the best policy for the development of the province, and how can we best perfect that policy and elect men to carry it out? We have decided on party lines and have no disagreement on that score, with the exception, perhaps, of some place man, who sees a chance to gamble yet a little longer. Therefore our business now is to perfect a policy in the most modern manner with which to go to the electorate, prohibiting all discussions of leadership until after the election, when the members so elected can decide that matter for themselves. And to agree to that the exact is clear for so doing. I will read to you a letter from the gentleman selected as leader at the last convention, and which is in answer to my question as to the leadership of the party in Victoria, B. C., April 2, 1903.

"W. J. Hanna, Esq.—Dear Sir,—In the coming election it will be necessary for the Liberal party to satisfy the people that if permitted to govern they will be able to develop the power. We cannot therefore afford to quarrel among ourselves about the leadership. Personally I am quite willing that that question should be settled by the Liberal members elected."

"Signed, JOSEPH MARTIN."

"You will observe gentlemen, that this letter urges us to unite for the development of the country, and within the last years we have published to the world that we were a united British people, and we have backed up those words by sacrificing the blood of Canada's best in Africa. In which act, sir, we proved conclusively that a British first thought is home and freedom, and now gentlemen, I ask you why should we back down from that standard? Should not our first thought be today, home and progress, the development of our country, the working out of the best policy possible with the determination not to be out-traded by the jealousies of any section of the party over such questions as leadership, but keeping in view the one great question—the policy of our province, the faithful carrying out of that policy, must surely redound to the benefit of all."

There was a general demand that Mr. Hanna withdraw his lengthy resolution and substitute for it one simply stating that the meeting was opposed to the idea of another convention. Mr. Hanna agreed to this, and such a resolution was passed. During the evening the proceedings were enlivened by a "happy family" incident, participated in by C. H. Lagrin and James Bell.

TESTING CHALLENGER.

Shamrock III. Given a Good Trial and Behaves Nobly.

Weymouth, Eng., April 8.—With club topsails set in a good 12 to 14 knot wind off shore, promising fast racing and a thorough test, both of speed and gear, the Shamrock started today off down the harbor for a leeward in wind trial. Shamrock III. was a good length ahead as the boats were sent off. She got away faster and was off with double that lead before the older boat and fairly started. Rooms were run off and Shamrock I. drew in the wake of the cup challenger, getting between her and the wind. This advantage enabled the old boat to draw up somewhat, but as the blanketing did not last, the challenger opened away fast and ran in such fashion as holding the old boat's doubts as to her speed when off the wind. When the boats were three-quarters on the way to the Shamrock light the wind drew more westerly and Shamrock III. had to run a course round the light, while Shamrock I. was on the lightship. The times were: Shamrock I., 10:45:02; Shamrock III., 10:45:26.

Sheets were all home as they came on the wind and the challenger, gaining faster and a trifle faster, went right past and to the leeward of the old boat before they had gone a mile to windward. After holding this tuck for twenty minutes Shamrock III. came about and passed wide across the bows of Shamrock I., and taking up a position ahead and wide to windward, pointing higher and sailing faster, she gained on every mile. The freshening wind caused some sea as the boats beat back, but the challenger stood up well to the wind and took the tuck easily. She again crossed the bows of the older boat as they beat into the bay. The times at the finish of the first round were: Shamrock III., 11:46:14; Shamrock I., 11:47:50.

As the two boats rounded the Erin, spinnakers were set for the next run to the Shamrock. Smarter work on board Shamrock I. enabled her to make up 20 seconds of lost ground. They made

fairly level racing down the wind, the challenger not gaining appreciably in the first couple of miles. The wind held fresh and fairly steady, allowing an honest trial of speed. Both boats were equally served by the wind and sailing practically in the same water took a little over 50 minutes to run the seven miles, and the boats turned the Shamrock on the second round as follows: Shamrock III., 12:42:37; Shamrock I., 12:44:57.

All sheets were brought aboard again as the boats headed home, looking as though, with the breeze more westerly, they might get through. The challenger gradually increased the gap. The yachts trimmed in as close as they could lie to a fine steady breeze and both made short work of the journey, going about 12 knots. Shamrock III. pulled ahead the whole time, gaining three minutes from mark to mark. The yachts finished the second round as follows: Shamrock III., 1:28:35; Shamrock I., 1:33:58.

After a short break to enable George Watson to land from the challenger, the boats were sent off on another spin- naker run seaward.

This was the start of a second race, Shamrock III. which had a short lead in starting, widened the gap. The mark was turned on the round as follows: Shamrock III., 2:29:05; Shamrock I., 2:30:17. This was a gain of about a minute for the new yacht in the seven miles.

A couple of long tacks brought them home. Jib topsails were set and the challenger rapidly opened out a long lead, sailing well suited for the freshening wind. The times at the finish of the day's work were: Shamrock III., 3:28:10; Shamrock I., 3:33:18. The new boat had made a gain of about a minute in the seven miles over the last turn to windward. Weymouth, Eng., April 8.—Designer Geo. T. Watson, afore the trial, said he certainly did not like the challenger on her first turn to leeward today, but her after performance he thought made ample amendment. Her work, he said, was up to his best expectations, and he looked for further improvement. Sail-maker R. Bates refused to answer the questions of interviewers, but admitted that the challenger's performance was a tale of a very different kind to that written by Shamrock II. It is arranged, if the conditions suit, that the yachts tomorrow over a measured American cup course, 15 miles to leeward and return.

C. P. R. STEEL BRIDGES.

Huge Contracts for the Betterment of the Permanent Way.

Montreal, April 8.—In order that all the wooden bridges along the Canadian Pacific railway line to the Pacific Coast may be replaced by steel bridges as soon as possible, the management has contracted for the construction of two hundred and forty steel bridges, all of which are to be delivered during the present year. The bridges may vary in length from twenty to one hundred feet. The companies that have secured contracts are the following: Canada Foundry Co., 31 Dominion Bridge Co., 160; Hamilton Bridge Co., 11, and the King Bridge Co., 1 bridges.

FOR ASSAULTING CHINESE BOY

Seven Boys Have Been Summoned to Appear in Police Court, Saturday.

The boys who are alleged to have assaulted the Chinese boy Hye and caused him to fall beneath the street car on Fort street, as a result of which he suffered injuries causing the amputation of his foot, have been summoned to appear in the police court on Saturday morning to answer to the charge of assault. Seven boys have been summoned in all. The Chinese boy was said to have been walking down Fort street some months ago when some of the boys struck him with a brick, and into the street and fell beneath the street car. The wheel caught his foot, which had to be amputated. A subscription was made at the Colonist office on behalf of the unfortunate Chinese boy, and several hundred dollars was subscribed.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nervous constriction, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

Five cases bags and valises just opened. B. Williams & Co.

Public Meeting

A Public Meeting Will Be Held at the CITY HALL

—ON—

Saturday Next, the 11th inst.

At 8 o'clock p. m., to receive the report of the General Committee appointed in connection with the matter of the construction of a line of railway to the North end of Vancouver Island.

A. G. McCLENDEN, Mayor.

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Special Matriculation Examination

—AND—

British Columbia Scholarship

Three-year course, leading to B. A. Degree.

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Is the Best in Canada

Advertise in the Colonist

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthy, satisfactory—

Hood's Pills

BORN. LUXTON—On the 8th inst., the wife of A. P. Luxton, "Okland," Rockland Avenue, of a daughter.

DIED. BISHOP—At the residence of her son, Mr. H. F. Bishop, No. 84 John street, Rock Bay, on the 8th instant, Edith Elizabeth, relict of the late Caleb Bishop, a native of Portsmouth, Hampshire, England, aged 70 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence as above on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. Friends please accept this intimation.

MONUMENTS

BE SURE TO Get Stewart's Prices on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

A. O. U. W. HALL. One Week More.

Clara Hamme.

The People's Favorites. Thursday, "East Lyna." Miss Hamme as Lady Isabel and Madame Veln. Popular prices, 15c., 25c., 35c. Change of play each night. Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

VICTORIA THEATRE

APRIL 13th AND 15th

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—IN—

Spiritualism Exposed

—AND—

Secrets of Magic Explained

Including the Great Trunk Mystery, also Signor Slitz Own Comedy Troupe. Tickets on sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Thursday April 9th. Admission 25c., 50c., 75c., and \$1.00.

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The latest striped Fancy Worsted in English and Scotch designs. Fine work.

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Bastion Square, Next to Board of Trade

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Lessons in Penmanship, Ohlma and Water Color Painting. Materials for sale. Studio of Applied Art.

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Refined entertainment catering strictly to ladies and children.

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THE ESMONDS

—AND THE—

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New Moving Pictures, etc.

Admission 10 cents. Afternoon 2 and 5. Evening 7 to 10. Alex. Pantages, sole proprietor and manager.

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AT LESS THAN COST.

Boys' Tweed and Navy Serge Two-Piece Suits; regular value \$2.75 a Suit. \$1.50

TODAY. \$1.50

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Men's English White Dress Shirts, with cuffs attached, perfect fitting, all sizes. \$1.00

TODAY. \$1.00

EASTER JACKETS AT SPECIAL PRICES

EASTER MILLINERY

Time will never have to turn back in its flight for our Millinery Department; the stock is always up-to-date. Many pleasing surprises in store for those who have waited till the last day to buy an Easter Hat.

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The Colonist.

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REDISTRIBUTION.

The Redistribution Bill just introduced in the Dominion parliament emphasizes in a most marked way the movement of population in Canada. Quebec, as we all know, is the pivot point, its representation remaining fixed at 65 members. The effect of this rule during the last decade has been to increase the unit of representation from 22,900 to 25,367. Ontario has thereby lost 6 seats, Nova Scotia 2, New Brunswick 1, and Prince Edward Island 1, a total loss of 10 seats. This, however, has not involved any diminution in the membership of the House. In fact, if we count the Yukon member as an addition, though not made under the Redistribution Bill, there will be one member more in the House under the new regime than there was under the old. The Northwest Territories have gained six seats, Manitoba three, and British Columbia one. It may be mentioned in passing that British Columbia's increase in population is not reflected in the Redistribution Bill, the province only now for the first time coming under the unit of representation principle, and having previously enjoyed representation in excess of population under the terms of union. In adjusting the representation of the Northwest Territories, the government was not bound by the census. They have been given 10 members, though only strictly entitled to 6. It may be that the fixed delusion that they are, and will remain a stronghold of the Liberal party has had something to do with this generous treatment. But the result is a happy one, and the ostensible reason quite sufficient to amply justify it. In introducing the Bill, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "We want to give the Northwest Territories very extensive representation in the House, because we want to make it an object for all these newcomers to desire to take the oath of allegiance, and to become British subjects, to take upon themselves the responsibilities and advantages of Canadians." That, everyone will admit, is the dignified expression of a wise and statesmanlike policy. The net result of the changes which have taken place in Canada during the last ten years is to alter the incidence of representation between East and West by 21 votes in a House of 214 members. Canada in this matter of representation is very fortunately governed by a mechanical principle which causes the political centre of gravity to move freely and truly to its proper position every decade. In a country so large as Canada, where the consideration of sectional interests might very easily become vested in the maintenance of sectional privilege, this is an adequate and very necessary guarantee against sectional tyranny and eventual disruption. We do not now get fair play in the West. The revenues of Canada are frequently squandered in places where this lavish expenditure corrupts the political independence of the people at the same time as it destroys their initiative in developing the natural resources lying at their doors. If such conditions were capable of perpetuation, it would be a black outlook for Canada, because the West would eventually become soured and rebellious under continuous injustice without hope of remedy. But as it is, this remarkable change in the incidence of representation contains a note of warning to all politicians and political parties aspiring to control the destinies of the country, that they must find the prosperity of the East in a forward policy for the development of the West. There is no likelihood of the movement of population disclosed in the last census altering its character during the next decade. On the contrary, it is likely to increase in significance. We refer not merely to the increase of population in the West, but also to the increase in the unit of representation rendered likely by developments in Quebec. The opening up of the West is likely to bring a vast accession of trade, commerce and manufactures to the St. Lawrence river. Canada is no longer content to see her inland commerce drained into New York, Boston, and Portland, as maritime ports. Every movement towards increased production in the West will be reflected in increased commercial prosperity and increased population along the shores of the St. Lawrence river in the province of Quebec. Prior to 1901 there were 17 members of Parliament elected West of the province of Ontario. From now on there will be 28, and it is a fair assumption that the population of this great country will double in ten years. From 1891 to 1901 it increased from 327,478 to 592,808 people, exclusive of the population of the Yukon. At the present time it is increasing by immigration alone much faster than by 100,000 people per annum. Yet that rate would be all that would be required to triple instead of doubling it in ten years. It is difficult to obtain a realizing sense of the development the present decade has in store for Western Canada, but when we do catch a glimpse of it, we apprehend in a dim way what tremendous changes are in store for us.

There is a lull in the Ontario political storm. The thunder factory in Toronto has been shut down for a week or two.

Industrial unrest is not confined to North America. Russia, Belgium and Rome seem to be getting their share of it.

Mr. R. L. Borden will hardly antagonize the West by suggesting that a preference upon British manufactures coming into Canada should be accompanied by a preference on Canadian wheat going into Britain.

SETTLING THE PROVINCE.

The bill brought down by message to the legislature, entitled the Small Holdings Act, deserves more than passing notice, because it is intended to bring into effect a new and almost radical principle of dealing with the lands of the province both public and private. If it were not for the peculiar conditions which exist in the province, and the obvious importance of giving a new turn to the development of our agricultural resources and diverting some of the rush of settlers Westward to British Columbia, we should hesitate in expressing an opinion on its merits without giving much more serious consideration to its provisions than is possible up to the present. But we have been a province face to face for some time with a problem of settlement that no other administration has undertaken to solve, and we commend the government in its resolve to do something to bring about a better state of affairs. We have a contempt for the class of legislation that is afraid to do something without precedent, and although we are not aware that any similar measure is on the statute books of the other provinces, or in force in other countries, a measure must be judged by its adaptability to the special requirements to be met, and in this case we believe the bill in question is decidedly in the right direction. Without the necessary explanation of the Minister of Finance which will no doubt be forthcoming on the second reading we are somewhat in the dark as to how the government propose to inaugurate the work under the act when passed, but we assume that it is the intention to take the powers so amply conferred on the Executive thereby to first demonstrate by experiment the possibilities of success, and then to submit a measure with provisions in greater detail. For the purpose the government has in view, a land bill, such for instance as the Imperial government has recently submitted in British House of Commons, with elaborate machinery and complicated details, would be a very great mistake and seriously hamper the discretion which the Government should be permitted to exercise in giving it tentative effect. A competent Board of Land Commissioners left to exercise the good common sense of its members will be much more apt to do the right thing than if all sorts of restrictions and limitations were imposed at the outset. As no one can fairly be expected to foresee at the present time just how a measure such as this is, or might be under any other drafting, will work out in actual practice, it is much better to make the provisions as general as possible, most especially as every possible care has been taken to prevent the province from being involved in serious financial responsibility in any way. The powers which it is proposed to vest in land commissioners to clear, drain, and irrigate land and so forth, which we presume will be exercised in an experimental way, will do much to demonstrate how far the government may be justified in going in that direction. If it can be shown for instance that by improved methods of clearing land by machinery on a comprehensive scale the cost of clearing can be reduced to one-third of its present cost, it will mean the bringing into cultivation of a very large amount of land in the present accessible and settled districts, which is unproductive, and a burden to its owners, and justify the government in undertaking for the settlers we have at the present time, as well as for those to come in the future, what has been urged for a long time as most desirable and necessary. It would, however, be a mistake of policy to undertake such work in behalf of individuals without reference to a system that would apply generally. Hence the wisdom of the present proposed legislation. Not the least important provision of the bill, if it be not the most important, is that providing for the survey and re-division of districts already accessible, that under improved conditions may be available for settlement. This is the most important step that has yet been taken in connection with the public domain, and is a complete verification of the promise made by the Premier in his manifesto and public addresses. It is what the province has wanted for some time—accurate and definite information about the resources we already have at our door. As soon as the districts in the interior are opened up by railway, the government can turn its attention to the large fertile areas which exist there. In the meantime let us develop what we have near at hand. It is claimed that there are at least half a million acres in the province that can be at present dealt with under the provisions of the Small Holdings Bill; but let the area be small or great, when the measure becomes law the government will be in a position to offer something definite to settlers, even if it only be a tract 1,000 acres in extent, regarding which information the most minute can be afforded, with plans and description of soil, etc. By dealing with tracts in the several districts in this way, lands suitable for various kinds of products, and adaptable to various tastes, will be available, and a choice presented. This is far and away ahead of anything that has yet been attempted. In addition to that, the government can, as settlers offer, deal with tracts amenable to irrigation without special legislation, which is a very decided advantage. We have not time to discuss the financial features of the scheme proposed, but on first sight they appear to be as practical as they are ingenious. The government has left itself a wide margin of safety, and does not appear to take any serious risks. The issue of land bonds at four per cent, will afford a very attractive form of investment for small capitalists and trustee funds, and these will undoubtedly be placed on the market at a premium from the outset. Of course, in any scheme of the kind, there will be a loss in the actual working, although we confess the liability of loss is reduced to a minimum; and will be if it occurs many times compensated for in the general benefits to be derived. We await with interest the exposition of the measure by the First Minister when it comes up for second reading.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

In an article in Macmillan's Magazine on that remarkable man, Monsieur de Blowitz, the causes which elevated him to the extraordinary position he occupied in Continental European politics are given, and the use he made of that

position criticized. As correspondent of the Times, de Blowitz was able to give ample publicity to anything confided to him for that purpose. And most things were so confided to him because the sources of his information were always kept inviolate. Hence he was a most useful man to the diplomat who thought he could gain a diplomatic advantage by publishing anonymously what his diplomatic opponents were doing. The diplomat who wished to use publicity as a diplomatic weapon found a convenient instrument in Monsieur de Blowitz; and so did the other diplomat. In addition to this, de Blowitz possessed the journalistic knack of, from a small bone of hint or suggestion, reconstructing the whole skeleton of political intrigue, and of doing it correctly, nor was he only content to publish what he was told, he added thereto whatever he could discover by any means in his power. By these methods he so grew into the tangled web of international politics, that he acquired great influence, and in a peculiar degree, typified in his own person the power of the press. This leads his critic to make some general reflections upon the political power of the press. "There is nothing," he says, "more dangerous to a state than a diplomatist without responsibility, who, indeed, is more highly rewarded in proportion to his indiscretion. A journalist may say what he chooses without fear of impeachment. The heaviest disaster that can fall upon him is the loss of his salary; and nothing is more foolish than that unqualified person should go up and down the world, affecting to govern when they know nothing of the art of government. At no time in our history has the press arrogated more influence to itself than at present, and though it is still over sanguine, the influence which it does possess is wholly bad." In the first place it may be noted that the political power of the press has been gained by the readiness of politicians and diplomatists to use the press when it suits their purpose. The press has become the master of politics through its utility as the servant of politicians. The process began through politicians dictating to the press when they expected thereby to gain some advantage. But the advantages of publicity cannot be gained without the disadvantages of publicity. The object of the newspaper being to publish correct information, it is likely to disregard the ulterior purpose with which such information is divulged. When the critic of Monsieur de Blowitz goes on to say that the press is irresponsible, that it is unqualified, and that its influence is wholly bad, he shows a libelous ignorance of a profession to which from his signature he apparently aspires to belong. The press is responsible to public opinion in the highest and most delicate degree. A journalist might as well retort that a politician or diplomatist is irresponsible because all that can happen to him is the loss of his salary or career. The contributors to a newspaper are anonymous, but the newspaper itself is not anonymous. It has responsibility due to its character and position, and which exacts penalties for neglect at once summary and severe. When our critic goes on to say that the press is unqualified for the influence it possesses, he founders still deeper in the mire. That influence is built up by the survival of the fittest under a most searching and ruthless competition. A false note in the press immediately diminishes its power, more rapidly and more finally than a false step destroys a politician or a diplomatist, who are to some extent protected by the conventional safeguards of their professions. When he concludes that the influence of the press is wholly bad, he merely expresses the ignorant and futile objection of some diplomatists and politicians to the curb upon their actions set by a quick and lively public opinion manifested through the press. Every titular ruler of events is subject in the last analysis to the intangible, but all powerful restraint of public opinion. Modern newspapers have systematized that restraint and made it more immediately effective, that is all.

POLITICAL AMENITIES.

Ralph Smith, M. P., and Joseph Martin, K. C., M. P., have been exchanging felicitations through His Majesty's mails. The guardian angel who prevents politicians from giving themselves away can have been nowhere in the vicinity of Mr. Ralph Smith when he penned such an epistle as his letter to Joseph Martin, and to such a man as Joseph Martin. His letter reeks with disappointment, spleen, and spite. Mr. Ralph Smith allows the office to seek the man, but he also permits his friends to send up trial balloons to find out whether he is the man whom the office is seeking. For it is inconceivable that he did not know what was going on, and, if he did know and did not approve, he put his friends in a very false position. What possessed him to write as he has done to Joseph Martin we find difficulty in imagining. Naturally, Mr. Martin has no trouble in making him look supremely ridiculous. Mr. Martin has strong views on the independence of provincial parties of the Ottawa official clique. That might unfit him for leadership in New Brunswick, but it is hardly calculated to make him unpopular with Liberals in British Columbia. Mr. Smith's insistence upon this point leaves him open to the obvious retort that if he has handed over the labor interests in British Columbia he was elected to represent, to the sympathetic keeping of Sir William Mulock, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Clifford Sifton, that hardly entitles him to read Joseph Martin out of the Liberal party because he declines to deliver the provincial interests he represents to the same tender mercies. One effect of Ralph Smith's letter will be to give the Labor-Liberal, Liberal-Labor mockery in British Columbia its coup de grace. It always was a sham, but latterly it has become such a hollow pretence, that even Ralph Smith thinks it no longer worth while to keep it up.

Great indignation has been expressed in the English press at the appeals made for subscriptions in support of Canadian churches to the people of England. The newspapers point out that the people of Canada are individually and collectively better off than the people of Great Britain, and should be able to support their own churches.

Henry Clews and company expect to see a "downward drift" in Stock Exchange prices for some time to come.

The Toronto Globe makes the horrifying disclosure that gambling is apparently protected in Toronto. It tells the story of a young man who was arrested and punished for gambling, or rather for gambling in an "unsafe" place. It speaks of a gambling house existing, and having existed for years "openly and un molested." Yet what noble, manly, plainspoken, and well-meant words of admonition and reproof the saintly people of Toronto have from time to time addressed to the lawless and immoral West. Motives and beams! motives and beams!

Mr. Smith Curtis is at it again. His method of securing the Natal Act by tagging it on to the Supply Bill is ingenious, but wholly impracticable. To say to the Dominion government "Allow our legislation or we will deprive ourselves of Supply" would be an empty threat. It would also make it very doubtful whether the province could make any disbursements so long as it maintained that course. Supply would always be either disallowed or in process of being disallowed. The strange thing about Mr. Curtis is that he proposes some nonsensical and wholly preposterous method of reaching some desirable end, and then attacks everyone who will not adopt his method as insincere in the desire to attain the end.

A line of argument has been adopted in the Shakespeare Bacon controversy which makes against the supposition that Bacon wrote the plays of Shakespeare. It has frequently been shown that Bacon and Shakespeare used words not found anywhere else, and this has been cited as proof of their identity. But these may have been "faddy" words of the time which have not survived. On the other hand, Dr. Murray has shown that Shakespeare uses fifty-four verbs with "out" as a prefix, such as "outdo" and "outrun," while Bacon only uses two. This seems to point to an inherent difference in the everyday vocabulary of Bacon's writings and Shakespeare's plays, which almost precludes the idea of the writers being identical.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ISLAND RAILWAY SURVEY.

Sir,—With reference to the projected Island railway survey, with Hardy Bay as a terminus, I would like to point out that Hardy Bay is not a safe harbor. Its description in the pages of the British Colonist is as follows: "Hardy Bay, westward of Beaver Harbor, separated from it by Dillon point, is about a mile in length, and is a narrow creek one and a quarter miles long, and two to four miles broad, with a sand bank extending off its head for three-quarters of a mile. The shores of the bay are rugged, and off the west side near the head are some outlying rocks. There is no anchorage except in a small creek at the head, which is difficult of access and should not be used by a stranger. Master Islands, off the northeast point of the bay, about three-quarters of a mile from the shore, are small wooded and four in number; four ground exists between them and the shore." H. P. BELL.

A DISCLAIMER.

Sir,—Having read a paragraph in the Daily Colonist of the above date, under the heading "Fictitious Encounter," which states that a Douglas street bawler and his assistant quarrelled and fought, and, fearing that the general public might construe the article to imply to myself, who am in the barbering business on Douglas street, I wish to state that I had no such encounter with my assistant nor did the said encounter occur on my premises. Thanking you in anticipation.

R. J. MATTHEWS, Barber.

101 Douglas street.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Sir,—In your issue of today a paragraph states that the teams of the Collegiate School and the Capital City will play a return match of Rugby football on Good Friday. I have not been consulted about this, and will not, for a moment, countenance the boys of my school taking part in a match on that day.

J. W. LAING, M. A., Head Master Collegiate School.

COAL STRIKES.

Sir,—The effect of the coal strike in Victoria does not seem to have been properly understood by the coal miners of British Columbia. The American government in reducing the coal duty by 67 cents a ton, alarmed the American labor union, who saw in this action a grave difficulty for them. They decided to meet this difficulty by affixing with Canadian labor unions, whereby they could succeed in closing up the Canadian mines at any time that it might serve their own purposes to do so. In order to effect this purpose it was only necessary to send into Canadian mining districts clever members of their own unions, good bright talkers, who could persuade the Canadian miner that their interests were identical. It would not do to tell these Canadian miners the real reason, namely, to keep them handicapped while the American unions might at any time be engaged in a strike with the American miners. They selected the Canadian miner as an animal with a lower order of intelligence who could be hoodwinked by his impurity. The smart American mining shyster, however, could not deceive Mr. James Dunsinuir, whose forecast is undoubtedly correct, and who does not mean to allow any alien association to dominate the men of his own mines, even though these unfortunate men do not see what goes on behind their backs. The American government possesses an alien act to keep Canadians out of the United States. The government here should pass a bill to take away the franchise from any miner who becomes a member of an American union. Why? Because that miner's affiliation will be used not to protect him, but to cripple the coal mining industry of Canada whenever it shall seem to be for the interest of the Western Federation of Labor to do so, and seeing that the British Columbia coal miner is willing to be deceived, it is the duty of the provincial government to protect the general public and the industry of the province by suitable legislation. I assume that no sensible member of the Provincial House would vote against the direct interests of his own country.

DAY-BREAK AT SEA.

(Home Thoughts on the Pacific Ocean.)
Fair little heads, good-night!
Each on its pillow, and
My thoughts come visiting you all unknown:
And through a garden deep
About the place of sleep,
And wake the flowers that bloom at dusk alone—

Lilies that sigh and move,
Voices that call in love
From little rooms like known today—
Faces of friends to be
Shapes of Eternity
That stand unseen about your hourly way.

Warm little hands, good-night!
Alect in the dim star-light
Hands that were late your own, and still
Shall be!

Brave little feet that stray,
Though you forget all day,
In dreams your steps will come a-seeking me!

Heard little tongues, good-night!
You flame that starts so bright
Above the verge you call the Setting Sun!
The sea's a single tide that flows
And earth is not so wide
While setting sun and rising sun are one!
—Alice Buckton.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c.

CATARH CHASE'S 25c.
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Syringe.
Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat, and permanent cure.
Catarrh and Hay Fever, Blower free. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

KYRIAZI FRERES
Egyptian Cigarettes
LARGEST SALE OF ANY EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
Wholesale of
G. F. Jackson & Co., Ltd.
151 Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.
Insure in the
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.
SWINERTON & ODDY
102 GOVERNMENT ST.



The Need of Glasses
Very frequently the need of glasses is not realized immediately. As a rule, any pain or uneasiness of the eyes should have attention at once. Glasses used in time will correct existing defects and prevent more serious ones in the future.
We examine eyes free of all charge.
A. P. BLYTH
Scientific Optician and Jeweler.
67 Fort St. Near Douglas.

A BARGAIN
10-Roomed House
With all modern conveniences, lot 50x120, two minutes' walk from car line, at less than cost of house; exceptionally easy terms.

To Lease
A desirable corner lot near the Post Office; favorable terms to right party.

Money to Loan
For any term, in sums to suit, at exceptionally low rates.
SHORT TERM LOANS A SPECIALTY.

Insure Against Fire
In the British American Assurance Co.
P. R. Brown,
30 Broad St.
NOTICE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

FISHING TACKLE
Season Opens on 15th.
We have everything for trout fishing, and more stock coming. Outfit at
FOX'S, 78 Government St.

Easter Suitings
—AND—
SPRING GOODS
See Thomas & Grant's stock and get their prices before ordering. New goods just in. Order early to prevent disappointment.

THOMAS & GRANT
62 Government Street.
Pellow-Harvey Bryant & Gilman
PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS,
Mining Engineers and Metallurgists
Ores analyzed. Control assays. Properties examined and sampled. Trial shipments. Smelter tests.
Vancouver, B. C.

Photo Frames
A few pretty Frames in Art Colors, relieved with Gold: Double Cabinets, 35c. were 50c. Single Cabinets, 25c. were 40c. Triple Cabinets, \$1.25, were \$1.50.

Cutlery for Easter
Joseph Rodgers & Sons' "Ivorine" Handled Knives, \$7.00 doz., and "Carvers" from \$2.75 per pair.
(A fine assortment of these goods).

Dinner Ware
A splendid line of Dinner Sets, the finest range of designs ever shown in Victoria. A pretty Dinner Set is always appropriate as a Wedding Gift.

Bohemian Glass
A beautiful line of Glassware for Floral Displays, etc. The artistic character of the Bohemian glass makes it very popular with all true lovers of flowers. (See the collection.) First Floor.

Rodger's CASED GOODS
THE BEST MADE.
These goods are done up in sets of 3 or 5 pieces and beautifully mounted in Silk and Plush lined cases, from \$4.00 set.

Silver-plated Fruit and Dessert Sets, consisting of 6 Knives and Forks, in handsome cases, from \$10.00.

WEILER BROS
The Complete House Furnishers

SPENCER'S
Western Canada's Big Store.
"It's like living to come to this Store now," was a remark made by a Victoria lady as she walked through the Store yesterday.
We are certainly showing a stock of goods this season that for style, quality and price only a few stores in Canada equal.

Easter Millinery
Today and Saturday will be record-making days in this department. We were never in a better position to do the business well.

Men's Easter Millinery
Some more Stylish Hats came in yesterday by express. The price is \$2.50, instead of \$3.50, paid in most stores for the same class of goods. Our best quality of real Panama Hats at \$8.75 each

Mens' Clothing
A word about our \$10.00, \$14.50 and \$17.50 Suits.
They are, in fact, tailor-made in every essential except being made to your measure. The tailoring is done in the most careful manner, and shows as much hand work as if the garment was made to your order. A perfect fit will be secured, nine times out of ten, without any alteration at all, but where alterations are necessary, we make them in exactly the same manner as the tailor would make them when he gave you your fitting.

Clocks
Ormolu Gold-Plated Clocks in many fancy shapes \$2.00 to \$6.50 each
Clocks set with brilliants \$2.50 to \$7.50
Boys' White Duck and Print Blouses50c. and 75c. each
Nickel Thirty-Hour Alarm Clocks, \$1.00
Much better quality than is usually sold at this price.

Choice Nectarines
3 POUNDS FOR 25c
Have You Seen Our Dewar Window?
at ERSKINE, WALL & CO.
LEADING GROCERS.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED
THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$ 8,000,000
RESERVE AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS 2,652,000
AGGREGATE RESOURCES Exceeding 70,000,000
HON. GEO. A. COX, Pres. **B. E. WALKER, General Manager.**
London Office, 60 Lombard Street, E.C.

The Bank has 30 Branches well distributed throughout the Dominion and elsewhere, including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.
ATLON CRANBROOK FERNIE GREENWOOD KAMLOOPS LADYSMITH NANAIMO NELSON N. WESTMINSTER SANDON VANCOUVER VICTORIA WHITE HORSE

BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES
NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO. PORTLAND. SEATTLE. SKAGWAY.
Every description of Banking Business transacted. Letters of Credit on all parts of the world. Exceptional facilities for handling Gold Dust.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.
Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest paid at current rates.
VICTORIA BRANCH.
GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

EASTER OFFERINGS
Special Bargains in Brass Hearth Furniture.

20 Per Cent. Discount
For a Few Days Only on
BRASS KERBS, FENDERS, FIRE BRASSES, ANDIRONS AND COAL SCOOPS

Photo Frames
A few pretty Frames in Art Colors, relieved with Gold: Double Cabinets, 35c. were 50c. Single Cabinets, 25c. were 40c. Triple Cabinets, \$1.25, were \$1.50.

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Silver-plated Fruit and Dessert Sets, consisting of 6 Knives and Forks, in handsome cases, from \$10.00.

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FERNWOOD ESTATE

This Estate, fronting on Cadboro Bay road, Pandora avenue, North Chatham and other streets, has been subdivided into lots ranging from one-third of an acre to one acre in extent. These lots are for sale at very low prices, on the easiest possible terms.

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street.

SEED POTATOES

We have for sale Burpee's Extra Early Rose Seed and Burbank Seedlings.

Telephone 413. SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market

To Keep Out Undesirables

Disallowed Immigration Regulation Bill Passes Second Reading.

Mr. Martin Scores the Dominion Government—Standing Committee Named.

The all-but unanimous endorsement of the second reading yesterday of the government "Bill to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia," this being the provincial version of the Natal Act, aiming to exclude Chinese, Japanese and other undesirable immigrants by the provision of an education test, shows the legislators of the province—whatsoever their general differences—were in a unit in insistence that this self-protection measure must be allowed to stand upon the statute book, unless rendered unnecessary by the adoption of Federal legislation in the same regard. To make the matter stronger, the principle was also approved of, the "bill" relating to the employment on works carried on under franchises granted by private act, this legislative question—Senator Martin in particular—being designed to render the opportunities for securing employment less advantageous for those of the class the Immigration Act intends to keep out, but who have already gained a foothold in the province. It was the first of these measures that produced the most interesting debate thus far this session, the Premier, Messrs. Tait, Hunter, McPhillips, Martin, McBrice, Curtis, McNeill and Gilmore, all taking part. Mr. Martin in particular commanded marked attention when he severely scored the Laurier administration for its persistent denial of British Columbia's right to this legislative question—Senator Martin's complaint coming in for the special attention of the Vancouver member, Mr. Smith-Curtis made his first appearance of the session, and with the exception of Mr. Helmecken's there is now no vacant chair.

Routine occupied the first hour of the sitting. Petitions were presented by Mr. Mounce, with respect to a railway from Adams river; by Mr. Dickie (for Mr. Ellison) concerning the Pacific Northern and Vancouver Railway Co., and the Pacific Northern and Eastern Railway Co.; and by Mr. Stables, for the British Columbia Northern and Mackenzie Valley Railway. The Kootenay and Columbia Railway, the Kootenay and Pacific Railway, the Kootenay and Pacific Railway, the Vernon and Nelson Telephone Co. bills passed the reading stage; and Mr. Oliver's petition, of A. N. Anderson and others, requesting order of court, as it involved an expenditure of public funds in asking for a road to Langley Prairie and Clover Valley.

Bills to further amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act (Provincial Amendment), To Prevent Strikes and Lockouts, and the Coal Mines Regulation Act (Mr. Green), and to amend the Medical Act (Mr. Hayward), were introduced and received first readings, being set for second reading at the next sitting of the House. Mr. McPhillips moved for a return respecting the proposed leasing of Deadman's Island, Burrard Inlet, and Mr. McPhillips for a copy of the judgment of the Privy Council re. Tonno, and the decision of which was immediately forthcoming from the minister's interested.

This demonstration of readiness on the government's part brought a reluctant expression of commendation from the opposition leader.

Mr. McPhillips' request for a return respecting the settlement of the Alaska boundary, passed with the ready approval of the government, the Provincial Secretary remarking that the return would be ready for the next sitting of the House.

STANDING COMMITTEES.
For the session were named as follows: Private Bills—Messrs. Helmecken, Dickie, A. W. Smith, Gilmore, McPhillips, Tait and Green.

Mining—Messrs. A. W. Smith, Stables, Dunsen, Clifford, Dickie, Rogers, Houston, Hunter, Ellison, Neill, E. C. Smith, Taylor, Green, Monro, Curtis, Patterson, Semlin, Hawthorthwaite, Clifford and Garden.

Railway—Hunter, E. C. Smith, Dunsen, Hunter, Clifford, Stables, Gilmore, Ellison, Houston, Rogers, Hayward, McPhillips, Fulton, Garden, Green, Monro, Clifford, Taylor and Patterson.

Public Accounts—Hall, Neill, Mounce, Patterson and Curtis.

Printing—Houston, Hayward, Mounce, Semlin and Tait.

Agriculture—Ellison, Hayward, Neill, A. W. Smith, Kidd, Oliver and Semlin.

Municipal Matters—Helmecken, Houston, Hall, Mounce, Oliver, Garden and Monro.

RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS.
Mr. Oliver asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

1. Was there at any time since September 4, 1901, any Crown grant or grants prepared in favor of the Columbia and Western Railway Company for any lands in blocks 4,533 and 4,534, South Kootenay?

2. If prepared, was the grant or grants signed by the Lieutenant-Governor?

3. Was any grant or grants of any of these lands handed over to the Company?

4. Was any grant or grants of any of these lands ever in the possession of the Railway Company?

5. Was any grant or grants of any of these lands ever in the possession of the Railway Company?

6. Have any Crown grant or grants of any of these lands been issued to any

"Pure soap!" You've heard the words. In Sunlight Soap you have the fact.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

As for the Octagon Bar.

migrants, and it had been upon his objection in this regard that the Colonial Secretary had urged the Natal Act principle. It had been also said that if this were to be allowed by the Dominion government, Imperial policy would demand its cancellation. This he denied. Strong efforts had been brought to bear upon the Imperial authority to secure the nullification of the Australian Act, but it was precisely the same regard, and the Imperial government had declined to interfere with the rights exercised by that colonial parliament. With a view of these historical circumstances in sequence, he could not see how any man knowing the slightest thing of politics—and Senator Templeman was to be expected to know something about them—could suggest that the disallowance was not the views of the Imperial authority, it was hard to understand. Nor was the Senator the only offender in this regard. The press had echoed the same misapprehension. The real trouble appeared to be that of the people in the East, who are not themselves affected, did not desire to close the door upon cheap coolie labor. One gentleman, for some time Minister of Justice, and now upon the bench, had declared that it would do to legislate against the Chinese, else what would the fine steamers of the C. P. R. have to do? The question was not understood in the East. The evil was not appreciated. The views of the Imperial authority, the people of British Columbia have against the Liberal government, and as he was himself a Liberal, he proposed at every opportunity to raise his voice in hope of this country, and still had no doubt, he believed the best friend of all was the frank friend, the one who pointed out errors and told his friend what he must do to be saved. He insisted that action must be persistent until the necessary legislation in this regard was secured, and character is altogether removed by Federal recognition of the duty involved and passage of a Federal restrictive measure upon the lines of the bill before the House.

Another direct, interesting, and convincing speech was that of the Provincial Secretary. He mentioned that he had had the honor of introducing similar legislation in the Dominion House, and while he had not succeeded in carrying it through, owing to the people of the East not being educated up to the conditions and requirements of this kind of legislation, he believed Federal legislation in this direction would be ere long obtained. He had some doubt as to the power of the province thus to legislate, but that power must be assumed until it was demonstrated otherwise. The province must keep pressing its contention until the education of the Dominion was complete, and the desired Federal restrictive action followed. Mr. Martin, the Provincial Secretary, had been somewhat unfair to Senator Templeman in his remarks. He himself had seen correspondence at Ottawa from the Colonial Secretary quite justifying the conclusion that the Dominion government was not so much in a hurry to get to such legislation. There was, however, no advantage to be gained at this period, in analysing the causes of disallowance. The work for the present was re-enactment and persistent effort until the desired law was made to stick.

Mr. McBride agreed that ignorance in the East as to British Columbia conditions and requirements had been largely responsible for the misapprehension. Such legislation, the speaker, had joined in condemnation of the course pursued by the Liberal government in connection with this question. He held that such a course would not be followed by a Conservative government. Does power, this being shown by the clear insight demonstrated by Mr. Borden, the party's leader, and the assistance he was rendering in the education of the Easterners. He commented on the fact that the Dominion government had been paying the way for the increased per capita tax, with which every British Columbian must feel vexed.

Mr. Tait asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

1. Has the whole loan authorized by the British Columbia Loan Act, 1902, been placed?

2. If not, how much has been placed?

3. At what price, and on what terms, has it been placed?

4. What will be the net amount realized by the province, after deducting brokerage and other expenses?

5. What amount has been received on account of said loan to 31 March, 1903?

Hon. Mr. Prentice answered: (1) Yes; (2) Full amount, \$72,000—\$3,496,530; (3) At 12, bearing interest from 1st July, 1902, redeemable in 1911 (4) \$62,145—\$116,828; (5) \$348,670.

Mr. Neill asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

1. Does the reserve placed on all Crown lands on Graham Island by Gazette notice of January 30, 1901, still exist?

2. If so, will the government, in view of the demand for provincial lands and minerals, cancel this reserve?

The Chief Commissioner replied: (1) Yes; (2) The matter has not yet been considered.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION.
In moving the second reading of the bill to regulate immigration into the province, the Premier explained that this was the identical act originally devised by Mr. Tait, designed to exclude undesirable immigrants such as Chinese, Japanese, etc., by the enforcement of an education test.

Naturally Mr. Tait could not but congratulate the government. The act during its test period in this province, he said, had proved efficacious, and the opposition was glad to see the government determined to carry it out.

Mr. Hunter did not share this view. He could not support the second reading. Nor could he regard the proposition as other than absurd to restrict immigration in the face of the information from the superior authority that it would be disallowed. He had given his word to the Trades and Labor Council of Victoria that he would oppose this measure, and he would keep his word. It was not necessary for him to elaborate his reasons, with which all were doubtless familiar.

Mr. McPhillips suggested that if the government were sincere in their intention to carry out this law, they should not only keep it, but they should also amend it. The reason of disallowance had been stated to be that the Minister of Justice had not given his consent to the bill, and the provincial House. It would be proper, therefore, for the government to ask the courts to adjudicate upon the authority of the province to so legislate. If the courts declared in favor of the provincial contention, there would be more hesitation on the Dominion's part about further disallowance. In any event the point should be determined, and the cause of the province practically advanced.

Mr. Martin at once took issue with the Victoria member. He did not agree that the Minister of Justice had ever intimated that this legislation was ultra vires of the provincial authority. This had been said as with respect to another class of legislation, and it would be foolish indeed for the province to suggest the disallowance of its own authority by appealing to the courts as had been suggested by the speaker. The Minister might be up indefinitely a very urgent reform of conditions in British Columbia, as they affect the masses—if it were necessary to apply to the courts for a determination of the matter, the burden of proof would rest upon the party challenging the provincial right. With a passing condemnation of the practice of permitting such a bill ever to be introduced, he said that he would support the bill for Vancouver passed to a discussion of the reputed reasons for the disallowance by the Dominion Government.

Senator Templeman, in this matter, had been simply repeating the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier upon the latter's moving the increase in the per capita tax. This question had been a burning one in connection with the recent election in Burrard, and in that contest Senator Templeman had declared that disallowance rested upon the objections of the Imperial authority. It was evident that Senator Templeman had made this statement on his own authority, and in ignorance of the facts. As a matter of record, not only had the Imperial government not raised objection, but the original suggestion of the bill had come from the Colonial Secretary himself, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in stating the error in certain earlier legislation specifically directed against Chinese and Japanese, advising that a bill be passed upon the lines of the Natal Act, or even prescribing a more stringent one, so long as it did not refuse admittance to anyone by specific definition of objectionable race or color. Nor was it a fact to say that the government of Japan had objected to this bill. The Governor of Japan had objected to the offence created by mentioning Chinese and Japanese as unfit to be received as im-

migrants, and it had been upon his objection in this regard that the Colonial Secretary had urged the Natal Act principle. It had been also said that if this were to be allowed by the Dominion government, Imperial policy would demand its cancellation. This he denied. Strong efforts had been brought to bear upon the Imperial authority to secure the nullification of the Australian Act, but it was precisely the same regard, and the Imperial government had declined to interfere with the rights exercised by that colonial parliament. With a view of these historical circumstances in sequence, he could not see how any man knowing the slightest thing of politics—and Senator Templeman was to be expected to know something about them—could suggest that the disallowance was not the views of the Imperial authority, it was hard to understand. Nor was the Senator the only offender in this regard. The press had echoed the same misapprehension. The real trouble appeared to be that of the people in the East, who are not themselves affected, did not desire to close the door upon cheap coolie labor. One gentleman, for some time Minister of Justice, and now upon the bench, had declared that it would do to legislate against the Chinese, else what would the fine steamers of the C. P. R. have to do? The question was not understood in the East. The evil was not appreciated. The views of the Imperial authority, the people of British Columbia have against the Liberal government, and as he was himself a Liberal, he proposed at every opportunity to raise his voice in hope of this country, and still had no doubt, he believed the best friend of all was the frank friend, the one who pointed out errors and told his friend what he must do to be saved. He insisted that action must be persistent until the necessary legislation in this regard was secured, and character is altogether removed by Federal recognition of the duty involved and passage of a Federal restrictive measure upon the lines of the bill before the House.

Fifty Years the Standard

BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair Highest tests U.S. Gov't Chemists

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

some employments to insist upon an education standard, but not as to common laborers or the average above-ground worker.

OTHER MEASURES.
Three other government measures also passed their second readings, those standing in the Finance Minister's name. The first, amending the New Westminster Relief Act, was explained to be in the direction of enabling the Royal City to consolidate its debt to advantage, and was heartily endorsed by the opposition leader in passing. The others were merely to permit of latitude in fixing the dates for the annual meeting of the Dairy and Live Stock Association and the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

Just prior to the rising of the House, the Premier introduced a bill to ratify the order-in-council, by which was rescinded another order-in-council under which certain land grants had been made to the Columbia and Western railway.

NOTICES.
Among the notices appearing on the order paper for Tuesday is one of inquiry by Mr. Oliver as to whether or not the Commissioner appointed to investigate Mr. Curtis charges, has yet reported; if so, why his report has not been laid before the House, and if not, why it has been put off for his services.

Mr. Curtis will test the strength of the government's position, and the feeling of the House by moving that "it is in the interest of good government that there should be a dissolution of the Legislature immediately after the close of the present session."

Mr. McPhillips will seek a return of water records and also for authority to introduce bills for the amending of the Children's Protection Act, and for the support of a legitimate children.

Mr. Curtis will ask for information as to any payments made to Mr. Greenleafs and on what accounts; and Mr. Oliver will move to the effect that the House should resolve that the House should not be asked to consider any bill for the support of a legitimate children.

Whereas John Oliver, member of the legislative assembly for the Delta riding of the New Westminster electoral district, has been charged with the receipt of money from the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor's advisors during the session of 1902, in connection with Bill No. 57, intimated an Act to amend the Columbia and Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1896, in a manner not warranted by the facts, or in other words, did misstate the facts in connection therewith, and for other apparent reasons, to mislead His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and through His Honor to mislead this Legislature, the House do hereby resolve that the House do not consider any bill for the support of a legitimate children.

Also charged that the Hon. W. C. Wells did on each day of April, 1902, in his place on the floor of this House, in answer to the following question:

2. For how many acres have Crown grants been prepared but not yet issued?

3. There are no additional Crown grants prepared.

Which said answer was a wilful misstatement of fact, and made with intention to deceive.

Resolved, That a select committee of five members of this House, to-wit: Messrs. Neill, Stables, Hall, Munro and Curtis, be appointed to inquire into the said charges, with power to said committee to send for persons, papers, records and documents, and to examine witnesses under oath, and to report the evidence to the House.

FOR SAFETY TO LIFE.
Suggested Improvements in Local Mines Regulations Based on Expert Advice.

Another important document now before the House is the report of the expert commission on coal mines, consisting of Messrs. John Bryden, Taylor, and E. S. Howie, a man, upon which the government bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulations Act is based. These recommendations, including that the following be made imperative laws in colliery operation:

Ample ventilation in moderate velocity to keep roadways and working faces.

Explosives similar to those on the present list, to be used only in cases of emergency, except in mines or parts of mines naturally wet and free from fire-damp.

Systematic inspection of all explosives used in coal mines.

Shots to be fired by official shot-lighters and then only when well prepared and under order.

Shots to be tamped with clay, salt-petre, or some other non-inflammable material, and fired electrically.

Prohibition of coaly dust in stone drifts or other places connected with a dry and dusty mine.

Shifting involving extra risk or responsibility, only the most competent and reliable workmen to be employed.

Exclusion of all women from the mines, who cannot intelligently understand orders and instructions given in the English language.

Systematic enforcement of all rules and regulations with rigid discipline generally. Systematic inspection of each mine by the working men provided for by rule 31 of section 82 of the act.

TEMPLE OF THESES.
Edison Display Co. Opens Attractive Theatre Next Monday Evening.

Patrons of the new theatre which opens at 42 Yates street next Monday evening, will be both surprised and delighted at the attractive appearance of this miniature Temple of Thebes. Carpenters, painters, decorators and kalsomineers are busily engaged in transforming the lower floor in such a way as to meet all the requirements of thorough up-to-date vaudeville performance.

At the entrance of the new theatre a large electric sign will flash its welcome to those desiring to enjoy the latest novelties in the vaudeville line. The front of the theatre has been tastefully painted in a circular box, with two windows, is stationed in the vestibule, and there are separate doors for ingress and exit. The auditorium has a sloping floor, so that the rear seats will be quite as good as those in front. The seating space is divided into two portions by a railing, allowing reserved seats to ladies and their escorts. The proscenium is beautifully finished in bronze set with electric bulbs, and the stage will be set off with spectacular scenery, that is now being painted by a Seattle artist. The new theatre in its entire design is most creditable, and Messrs. Erickson and Ely, the proprietors, are deserving of congratulations on the thorough way in which they are fitting up their house of entertainment. The theatre forms one of a circuit of show houses, embracing Portland, Seattle, Whatcom, Everett and Tacoma, and the theatre here will have the benefit of all the attractions produced in the other cities. The new theatre will be opened at the Edison Display Co. The admission fee will be 10 cents, and it is intended to run continuous performances, with weekly change of programme.

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

The spring air is often laden with disease germs. The waste and decayed matter of winter is thawed out, and forms a regular hotbed of disease, from which arise poisonous gases and germs of disease.

People with rich blood throbbing through their arteries need have little fear, for disease seeks out the weak and exhausted for its easy victims. For such there is no season more to be dreaded than spring.

The artificial life of winter is such as to leave the blood thin and watery, and as a result the action of the vital organs, such as the heart, stomach, kidneys and liver, is weak, sluggish and torpid, appetite becomes poor and digestion impaired.

All depends on the state of the blood, and because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is, above all else, a builder and enricher of the blood, it is the best spring medicine, and possibly the only one. Once the blood is made rich and pure, the benefit is felt in every nook and corner of the human body. The vital organs perform their work, the nervous system is nourished and rekindled, new firm flesh and tissue is added, and new vigor and vitality permeate the whole system.

Instead of purging the system with salts and purgatives this spring, enrich and purify the blood by a month's treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and see how differently you will feel. Are you suffering from the nature's greatest restoratives. It is bound to be of benefit to you. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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By order of The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Limited, agents for the Douglas Brothers, I will sell by Public Auction

ACREAGE AND LOTS

—ON—

TUESDAY, May 12, 1903

—AT—

12 O'clock Noon

AT THE

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING

Maps containing full particulars with liberal terms of payments, will be issued on April 10th.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

SPRING HAS COME

Cheapside Is Prepared For It

By order of The British Columbia Land & Investment Agency, Limited, agents for the Douglas Brothers, I will sell by Public Auction

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JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

SHORT NOTICE SALE

This Day, Tuesday, April 7th, AT 2 P. M.

Salerooms, 125 Fort St. Furniture, Effects, Typewriter, Accordion, Fancy Goods, etc.

W. G. EDEN, Auctioneer.

BITTENCOURT'S AUCTION

SALE OF BUGGIES, FURNITURE, ETC.

At Salerooms, 53 Blanchard Street.

TODAY, AT 2 P. M.

Three Buggies, two with tops and one light driving Buggy. Also: Hardwood Bookcase; Folding Coils and Mattresses; Russells Carpet; Good Framed Ware; Glass Ware; Rockers; Bamboo Bedstead; Lamps; Blacksmiths Forge; Refrigerator; Mother Potts' Irons; 8-Day Clock, etc., etc.

F. J. BITTENCOURT, Auctioneer.

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